SFITTE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASHAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOW RRY THEATER, Bowery-Cryslination-Rosen BRUADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CIVILIZATION-A

NIBLO'S, Broadway-MASANIELLO. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Suvloce, on ma Marchart of Venice Preserves—fe Parents and translans—My Uncle's Camb.

RATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Suche Tout

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Monar-Eten Life AMERICAN MUSRUM-Afternoon-House Dog-Space

PRANCONI'S HIPPODROME, Madicon square-After-soon and Evening-Exculse Sympton Character

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 446 Bread-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 550 Broadway-Buckley's

SANVARD'S GEORANA, 506 Broadway-PANCKANA OF BOPE CHAPEL, 713 Broadway-PRANKENGTEIN'S PASC.

AGADENY HALL, 563 Broadway-SLEEPING MAN.

EMENISH GALLERY, 663 Breadway-Day and Evening. MCNOR BLITZ-Bruvvesant Institute, 659 Broadway ACADEMY HALL, 60 Broadway-Prenam's Giff Sum

FOWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE SCYRRIMMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 603 BROADWAY.

New York, Friday, November 4, 1853.

## Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, Captain Higgins, will leave this port at noon to morrow, for

Southampton and Bremen. Subscriptions and advartisements for any edition of the New Your Hyrain will be received at the following place

is Europe:—
Livenor.—John Sunter, No. 2 Paradise street
Lownor.—Bdwards, Sanford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 18 Catherine street.

Para.—Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

B. H. Berotl, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'cles. aerning.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past win welcok to morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers

THE NEW YORK WHERLY BESALD. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Hart stene, will leave this port to morrow afternoon, at two

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The Naw York WERKLY HERALD, California edition, oor

taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world will be published at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in

Last evening a very large and influential meeting of the national democracy of this city was held at Metropolitan Hall, John M. Bradhurst in the chair to ratify the national democratic ticket for the city and county nominations. The chief speeches of the evening were those of Mr. James T. Brady and of Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, who spoke in the name of the people of the Keystone State, and in a brilliant address declared what they thought of the acts of the Cabinet. This speech is important, as a distinct indication that the democracy of Peansylvania will not stand by with folded arms while the contest goes on between free soil and the administration on the one side, and the national democracy of New York and the Union and constitution on the other. The fight is only begun. Where is it to end? The meeting was most enthusiastic, and at the close the Club proceded in a body, accompanied by their band, to the residence of Judge Bronson, to pay him the bonor of a serenade.

One of our Washington correspondents famishes another graphic and spicy account of the extraordiin that great headquarters of political chicanery. The information concerning the manoeuvring with regard to the French mission and other important offices, is very curious and amusing.

The result of the election in Maryland on Wednesday exhibits a somewhat singular political anomaly. While the democrats have elected their State officers, from the Governor down, the whice are believed to have secured both branches of the Legislature, thus giving them the choice of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Pearce. The Congressional delegation will stand four democrats to two whigs, being a gain of two by the former party.

Gen. Cushing's letter seems to have taken his old coalition associates completely aback. They are already giving utterance to their astonishment in the most indignant tones. At a convention in Worces ter Mass., they adopted a resolution spurning all dictation, from whatever quarter. One of the leading coalition organs declares that "Mr. Cushing is a traitor to the Massachusetts democracy, and will receive a traitor's reward." These are the gentlemen. be it remembered, who so vociferously landed the removal of Collector Bronson for the free expression of his opinion; but now, as a member of our Legislature aptly remarked at the last session, "the case being altered, that alters the case."

Er President Tyler will deliver the valedictory address at the Virginia Fair, in Richmond, to-day Gen. Scott was on the fair grounds vesterday.

By the arrival of the steamship Black Warrior we have received advices from Havana to the 20th ult. According to the letters from our correspondent, the Cuban planters had been thrown into a great state of excitement in consequence of the groundless rumors relative to England's project to Africanize the island, by abolishing slavery, through the apprenticeship system. The planters well know that such a scheme would be a death blow to their prosperity and soon reduce the condition of Cuba to a level with Jamaica and Hayti. Six more American seamen had been arrested and lodged in prison, on a charge of having been engaged on board the bark Jasper, which the authorities allege was concerned in th slave trade. Hopes are entertained that after next Tuesday, Secretary Marcy will have time to thoroughly investigate the case of these sailors, and if he should discover that they are really innocent of crime, as is declared by their friends, promptly

demand their release. We give in another part of the HERALD to-day, some rather interesting intelligence from New Mexi co. including a lengthened account of Mr. Aubry' trip from California to Santa Fe, describing an en tirely new route to the Pacific, which, according to his representations, is the most practicable of any that has yet been traversed, and forming an easy wagon road or railroad route from the heart of New Mexico to San Francisco. The history of Mr. Au bry's journey will no doubt be read with a great

The additional news from Mexico, to be found in another page, contains several items of great interest to the people of this country. The treaty operations with regard to the Mesilla Valley difficulty are said to be progressing smoothly between Santa Anna and Gen. Gadsden, the American Minister, and it had been agreed that no troops of either nation should occupy the territory in dispute during the pendency of the negotiations

Appended to the Mexican news will be found ar interesting statement refuting the charges which General Almonte made in a letter published recently in the HERALD, accusing our government of employ ing a volunteer force, who were engaged in the Texan

war of independence, in extending the limits of Texas after its annexation to the United States.

Special attention is directed to the highly inte resting extracts from a letter written by an officer of the Japan expedition, relative to the reception of the se, undron in the Bay of Jeddo, the appearance of the natives, interviews with the authorities, &c.

Prof. Butler, who was shot at Louisville, by Mathew Ward, on Wednesday moraing, died on the same evening.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned after a session of two days and a half. Only two public acts were passed during the session, viz.; one calling together the Constitutional Convention, and the other making railroad and steamboat companies responsible for loss of life through the negligence or incompetency of their agents.

The Postmaster General is reported to have authorized double mail service to be performed between Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., in order to secure the regular delivery of the Southern mails. It is to be ho, ed that this movement will have the much desired effect of at least bringing letters and papers through on the day they are due, even should they be five or six hours beyond time; for under the late arrangement, even within a week, the New Orleans mails bave been three and four days behind hand.

In order to refute the oft-repeated abelition charges of the prescription of the freedom of speech in the South, it is only necessary to mention the fact that Lucy Stone is lecturing to crowded houses in Louisville, Ky.

Another lecture was delivered last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle by Mr. D'Arcy McGee, on the Catholics, the Constitution and the Revolution. Its object was to prove that the independence of the United States was gained by Catholics as well as Protestants, and that the former pledged their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor, with as much alacrity as the latter, and, when the time arrived, sealed their devotion to the cause of liberty by the sacrifice of their lives.

A farewell mission ary meeting was held last night. at Calvary church, corner of Foorth avenue and Twenty first street, on the occasion of the departure of Bishop Boone for the Chinese mission at Shanghae Brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hawkes and others.

The Canard steamship Africa is fully due, with three days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is anxiously looked for.

Our Steam Marine and the Administration

It is a curious fact that whilst one of our New York naval architects is about to construct a ship to sail twenty-two miles an hour, and another has a steamer in progress of erection which he confidently asserts will make the passage from this port to Europe in seven days-whilst progress is the order of the day in naval architecture, and that branch of the useful arts is keeping pace with the spirit of the age and the active energies of the country in every department of life-and whilst other governments, all over the world, are going ahead in steam armament, the administration at Washington, which, if it do not lead the way, ought to be at least the reflex of the intrepidity and enterprise of the republic, is making a retrograde movement, and is about to destroy, as far as in it lies, what individual exertions have accomplished for the glory, the interests, and the moral strength of the United States, upon every ocean and in every clime. Notwithstanding the fine promises in the inaugural address of the President, which turns out to be a vox et præterea nihil-empty sound and nothing more-the Cabinet is not merely proceeding at the pace of a tortoise, but is going backwards like the crab. By recent intelligence from the capital, we learn that instead of encouraging these interprises of the people which reflect honor upon the country and contribute to its power, the chief magistrate intends in his first message to Congress to propose to cut off the patronage afforded by the government to those lines of steamships which carry the mails, and whose fast-sailing qualities ought to teach the administration their duty to the nation in reference to the neglected and disgraceful state of the navy. The only pulliation that could be offered, under recent administrations. for that disgrace and that neglect, was the encouragement given by Congress to the erection of steamships by private citizens, which, in case of emergency, could be converted immediately into vessels of war, and placed at the disposal of the government. Even that excuse is now about to be taken away; and before any provision is made to cope with the very feeblest of maritime powers on that great element of which this nation might and ought to be the overeign, a heavy blow is to be struck at the only substitute we have for that great arm of the public service, whose strength cannot be reduced with impunity.

What have European powers been recently doing, and what are they now doing. In this regard? France. Spain, Russia, are actively engaged in increasing the numerical force of their navies. And what is Great Britain doing. which, as we have lately seen from the exhibition at Spithead, already possesses a fleet such as the world never saw? Not content with this, the British government are patronizing innumerable lines of steamers for carrying their mails to the ends of the earth; and when we were lately in England, we found that they had entered into a new contract for the erection of a line of clipper steamers to carry the mails in eight days between Liverpool and New York. By this wise policy they seek to accomplish two grand national objects-first, they intend to reover, it possible, the prestige lost when their best and fastest ocean steamers were beaten by Collins' line-an event in our history which has done more than any other in modern times, except the Mexican war, to raise in the estimation of the world the power and greatness of this country to its true position in the scale of nations; secondly, they make a provident provision for the future, by increasing, at little, it any, expense, the available steam power of Great Britain for purposes of war. Steam has effected a revolution in the science of naval warfare, completely changing its tactics, and presenting new modes of operation. And whenever the next great action is fought on the high seas, it will be found what a tremendous part this mighty agent has acted n the bloody drama.

It is at such a juncture as this, and when louds of war seem to gather in the castern horizon, that our sagacious and patriotic Cabinet propose to cripple and confine the ocean steam power we now possess, instead of making additions to that great element of strength, or encouraging its extension by private enterprise sustained by the countenance of Congress

It is steam that gives Great Britain the advantage over the continent of Europe; and steam might give this nation, under a more judicious policy, the advantage over the world in arms. The total tonnage of the continent of Europe, for all kinds of vessels, is two millions or a little over. England's tonnage more than doubles that amount, and our tonnage is 400,000 less than that of England. While the continent of Europe has but 22,000 guns in commission, England—though from her immense shipping, she might not appear to require so

large a naval force-has, nevertheless, 18,000 guns, which, independently of her merchant steam marine, gives her a preponderance of strength on the ocean, that, while it sets at deflance the wooden walls of the nations of Europe, extends and protects her commerce whereever her "meteor flag" is borne, and has compelled cabinet after cabinet, even in this country, to tamely submit to such indignities and insults as British commanders of the navy from time to time bave thought proper to offer to our star-spangled banner.

What is our navy? It consists of eleven ships of the line, one razee, twelve first class frigates, two second class, twenty-one sloops of war, four brigs, three schooners, nine steamers, and some storeships. Of this formidable array the Mississippi is so badly armed, and her guns so light, that an English war steamer with only one large gun, could destroy her before her fire could take the slightest effect. What is this force, even as a nucleus, to contend against the fleets of Great Britain or France? We are not of those who believe that there is any necessity for a great standing fleet for the United States though, from the circumstances of the country a larger fleet than army is required to maintain our own dignity and command the respect of other nations. But what we contend for is, that such a fleet as we have ought to be of the very first quality, in vessels, guns, captains, and seamen; and that it ought, forthwith to be enlarged from its present low condition in numerical strength, to something like a decent footing, and to an extent in some degree commensurate with the progress of the country and the requirements of its commerce.

For example, there has not been for years in the Baltic a single vessel of war bearing the United States flag, though that is a sea to which our commercial enterprise sends so large a proportion of our shipping. Then look at the miserable sailing qualities of the ships and war steamers of our navy. Notwitstanding the improvements of the age in naval construction, the fleet (or rather the apology for a fleet, which we possess), stands just where it did forty years ago. Our war steamers are the worst of all. In the present state of things, two or three British steamers, with guns of long range, could sink every ship and steamer in possession of the government. Yet this country has resources. which, if properly wielded, could soon turn the tables against the combined fleets of the world. Our steam tonnage, including the river navigation, doubles that of Great Britain, and exceeds that of all nations put together. Here, then, we have scientific, practical and mechanical skill sufficient to raise a steam fleet that would outnumber, outrun, and defeat all others. But before this could be accomplished, the amount of disasters that might be sustained in encoun. ters by our navy and merchant marine would be terrible, to say nothing of the exposure of our badly fortified ports. The vast extent of our seaboard demands protection far beyond what a navy four times as large as our present

one could afford. Then look at the list of our old fogy captains in the navy, promoted not by merit, but seniority-men unfit to take a command, as was made evident in the case of the frigate Congress on the Brazilian station, the Cumberland in the Mediterranean, the Raritan in the Pacific, the Susquehanna in the East Indies, and also the Saranac-for none of which captains could be found. The low wages paid to seamen-being less by one-third than they can procure in merchant vessels-together with the barbarous system of flogging that prevailed till lately, have driven or kept away almost every good man from the service, and left the dregs behind. In short, the face of things in the navy is changed since the days of Bainbridge, Lawrence and Decatur: and had we suddenly a repetition of the war of 1812, we should have a very different tale to tell. The best way to curb the insolence and encroachments which might lead to that result, is to be prepared for it. The only means by which aggression can be prevented, is the possession of the strength to repel it. The true way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war. This was the maxim of the old Romanin pace ostendite ferrum- and it is as true at the present day as it was two thousand years

Our power ought, therefore, to be felt in our navy, not so much in the number of its ships as in their superiority, and the consciousness of the strength that is at its back. But the spoils Cabinet, entertaining a horror of the lecomotive, the type of the age, prefer the old stage, and even that they are disposed to back into the ditch, rather than be accused of making procress. By a suicidal course of policy they are preparing to destroy the means of meeting any sudden onslaught that might be made upon that flag which for threescore years and ten has braved the battle and the breeze. Is the spirit of George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Andrew Jackson extinct? And is the only patriotism new to be found in our public men, a rage for public plunder and a desire to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the honor, the welfare, and the safety of the glorious land that gave them birth?

THE ASSESSMENTS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE .-We published in Tuesday's HERALD a scale of the tariff on the salaries of the officers at the Custom House, which moneywas paid by them on Monday, to the agents of the Van Burenites for the purpose of controlling the coming election. The conduct of these men in submitting to such a tax upon their "wages for service or labor performed," is despicable enough in an ordinary point of view: but it becomes doubly detestable when we ascertain that by this payment the officers commit wilful and corrupt perjury. When an officer of the customs receipts for his salary, he is obliged, by a special act of Congress, to subscribe to the following

I, a in the offise of the Collector of the district of New York, do hereby certify on oath, or affirmation, that I have performed the services stated in the above account—that I have received the full sum therein charged, to my own use and benefit; and that I have not paid, deposited, or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor ontracted to pay or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay give, any reward or compensation for my office employment, or the emoluments thereof. So h me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this - day of The reader must perceive, from reading the

above oath, what crime has been committed. We should have some charity for the persons who, knowing that their bread and butter depended upon their compliance with the demand, paid the money demanded by the leaders of a faction. But language can scarcely convey the public detestation of those leaders who creep to power by such crocked and slimy paths. Interference in elections, either by bribery or other means, should be the bighest crime under our political laws; but we see the Yan Buren leaders unblushingly collecting moneys from officers of the customs, for no other purpose than to influence the coming election. If perjury be criminal, the subornation of perjury is certainly a greater crime. The present action of these leaders is exactly what might be expected of them. It will not be pretended that the collectors of the assessments were unaware of the oath which the assessed had taken; and the act of Congress was made especially bebecause the Custom House and other offices had become nothing better than so many vehicles of corruption. Whether or not the action of Congress has been productive of any good results, may be ascertained by a perusal of the facts which we have laid before the public. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age that so corrupt a crew as the Spoils Cabinet and their Van Burenite friends should have any

voice in the administration of our public affairs. CURIOUS AND ENTERTAINING FROM WASHINGron.-One of our special Washington correspendents telegraphs to us a most amusing and interesting little history of political and diplomatic affairs in the capital. He showed up yesterday the designs entertained by Attorney General Cushing to oust Marcy from the Premiership, and to instal himself in the vacant berth. To-day he draws aside another fold of the curtain, and gives us some curious revelations about the French mission, the Cabinet organs, and the way in which Mr. Marcy succeeded in being appointed to the post of Secretary of State. These disclosures are only premonitory, and are to be followed up by others still more queer and astonishing. Look out for them.

THE SOLDATENFREUND-FINDING OF THE CROWN. We read in the Hungarian newspaper, Posti Naplo, of the

9.b October, as follows:—
PARIS, Oct. 2, 1853.

Sir:—I beg you to give a place in your valuable paper to the following lines; and I hope there is nothing in their centents that might prevent you from giving them publicity Giving an account of the discovery of the crown, on September 27th, according to the Soldatoif remainly you thought it proper to complete the initials therein with my sirname. Indeed, you might have had the intention to secure my own advantage by such a service, which, in your situation, you think, of course, a quite meritorious one. However, as it is in opposition to my character to deprive any man of his ment, so I declare, herewith, that I was neither able to render this service, nor willing to do so. To be sure, there is no one more desirous than I am to know and to admire the man who, having performed so momentous an action, yet wishes to conceal his name from the public.

With esteem, yours,
BARTHOLEMEW SZEMERE.

## Marine Affairs.

Steamship Jamestown, Capt. Parrish, arrived this morning, in twenty-three hours from Norfolk.

City Intelligence.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD .-- A of the electors of the "old Sixth" will be held to night at Garrick's Sixth ward Hotel, to ratify the charter nominations Eminent speakers are expected to acdress thi

meeting. tion of duty on the part of our city government lies in Fulton street, in the shape of a huge pile or bricks and rubbish. Since Sunday last, Fulton street, one of our main thoroughfares, and outlet of the most important ferry in this city, has been blockaded with the rains from the late disastrous fire on the cerner of Faiton and Nassau streets. The Street inspector may be buried beneath the pile, a conclusion arising from the fact that many would suppose that he could not possibly be in existence and exhibit such a reckless disregard of duty. We have no doubt that thousands who now pray for the removal of this nuisance in Faiton street will subscribe a large reward to any one who can give the slightest information of the whereabouts of this functionary. Let one of the nuisances be removed—cither the pile of bricks, or the officer, or, (by way of getting rid of all kinds of rubbish, animate or inanimate.) let both be removed.

The INVENTOR' UNON.—A meeting of the Inventors' Promain thoroughfares, and outlet of the most important

The Inventors' Union.—A meeting of the Inventors' Pro-ective National Union was held at the Crystal Palace on tective National Urion was held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday last, when a committee was appointed to invite some suitable person to deliver an address before the Union, and to make all suitable arrangements for the same. The meeting also expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as the Inventors' Union had done much to promote the interest of the Crystal Palace by way of reciprocity, the exhibitors ought to help them, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the directors and to solicit from them an appropriation of the net proceeds of one day for the benefit of the Union.

the benefit of the Union.

ANGRICAN INSTITUTE—A stated meeting of the American Institute was held at the rooms, No. 551 Broadway, last evening. The attendance was not very large. The report of the Board of Managers was read, showing that the income from the late exhibition of the Institute did not meet the expenses by about seven thousand dollars. A resolution was offered, authorizing the treasurer to borrow a sum sufficient to meet such defect, which, after some debate, was carried. After some other business of not general interest, the board adjourned. after some debate, was carried. After some other ness of not general interest, the board adjourned. FIRES .- A fire broke out yesterday morning at 8 % o'clock,

The loss is estimated at wednesday afternoon, a fire occurred in the cellar of house No. 56 Twelfth street, occurred in the cellar of house No. 56 Twelfth street, occupied by Robert H. Hart, caused by the gas escaping from the meter. One of the domestics went into the cellar with a lamp, to split wood, when the gas ignited, setting fire to the beams. The flames were extinguished with albeht damage. slight damage.

Honor to Whom Honor is Dun.—In a notice of the

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUR.—In a notice of the late fire on the corner of Ludlow and Houston streets, we stated it was extinguished through the efficiency of the police. We have been informed that it was put out by the members of Engine No. 8, as they were returning from the fire in Gold street. Let the gallant firemen have the credit of their acts.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND. THE FHREMEN'S FUND.

The Treasurer of the Fire Department with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of two hundred dollars, donatien from J. O. Fowler, Eq., one hundred dollars of which for the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department, end one hundred dollars for the widow of Mr. John Carman, late member of Engine Co. No. 5, who loss his life at the fire on the corner of Fulton and Nassay streets, on the morning of the 50th wit.

JOHN S. CHARS.

New York, Nov. 2, 1853 JOHN S. GilES, Treasurer.

Coroners' Inquests.

Fatal Railload Accidents—On Tuesday evening last a man named Giller oprang from one of the New Haven Railroad arra at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, while intoxicated, and in so doing he fell, and the wheel of the car passed over his right arm, causing a source fracture of the bone. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The injured man remained in a sinking condition, and died at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. The decessed was a takin by trade, about forty years of age, and a native of Ireland, and resided in Thirienta street, near arenne A. Coroner Hilton will hold an inquest on the body this day.

Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the Bellevus Hospital on the body of Timothy O'Keefe, who came to his death from injuries received by being run over by one of the Harlem cars, between Forty-ninth and Fritieth streets; his left leg was cut off below the knee, and his head and face also badly injured. The accident occurred on Menday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the injured man was picked up and conveyed to the hospital, where the poor man lingered until Wednesday night, and then expired. The deceased was a single man, and was within a few weeks past employed off the road. He had on that evening been to a political meeting, and while endeavoring to cross the track the locomotive approached much scener than he was aware of, and thus he received the injury. The jury rendered a verdict of 'Death by being secidentally run over by one of the Harlem failroad cars."

Sudden Death.—The Coroner yesterday was called to hold an inquest at 78 Third street, on the body of Mrs

lem Raifrond cars.<sup>37</sup>

Scides Passii.—The Coroner yesterday was called to hold an inquest at 78 Third street, on the body of Mrs Jane R. Haddey, who died suddenly yesterday morning, caused by disease of the brain, superinduced by insanity. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was fiftynine years of age, and a native of New York.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY REFORM MOVEMENTS.

The citizens of Williamsburg having become like unto the Gothamites, tired of a corrupt government, have determined on making an effort for reform, for which purposes they on Wednesday evening nominated the following candicates for city officers:

Mayor—George Higgins.

City Clerk—Samuel J. Burr.

Commissioner of Streets and Repairs—John McWay.

Corporation Attornsy—Jehn Dean.

Treasurer—Gerhardus I., Demarest.

Comptroller—John D. Wilson.

Keeper of the Cells—James Gallaudet.

Scaler of Weights and Measures—John Powell.

Stoor Riv Down on the East River.—The Peck slip ferry boat Seneca, while on her voyage to New York, soon after six o'clock last evening, came in contact with the sloop Superior, of New York, Captain Worden, from Verplank's Point, North river, loaded with brick for Mr.

Webb. The ferry boat struck her in the rigging, catting away her mast, and otherwise it juring her. She was towed into the Brooklyn shore by one of the Eridge and Rooseveit streats ferry boats. The Seneca had her rudder carried away, and several windows in the laddes' cabin smashed. No ether perceptible damage was sustained. Fortunately no person on either boat was injured, al though the greatest consternation prevailed, especially among the ladies on the ferry boat.

ANOTHER RESPITE.—Governor Seymour has granted a respite in the case of James McGuire, convicted of murder in Synacuse, and sentenced to be hung, until the 18th January next. A motion for a new trial is penalise.

Farewell Missionery Meeting.

A farewell missionary meeting was held last evening at Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, on the occasion of the separture of Bishop Boone and other missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the mission station at Shanghae, China. The church was well filled, and the

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, and at its conclusion the reverend gentleman proceeded to explain the objects of the present meeting. They had assembled to bid farewell and Godspeed to a beloved brother who was about to return to his labors. He lamented that he was unable, by the delicate state of his health, from being present to behold such a large congregation who had come to extend to him their Chairtien sympathy. It was now time to enter more ardently into the great work which they had been been rati factory, and he firmly believed that God's blessing had descended upon it. Hesconcluded by introducing to the audience Mr. Tong, a Chinese, from Shanghae, and a candidate for orders, who came forward and said a few words in very passable English:—He was desirons of giving utterance, even if it were in brief sentences, to his feelings. He was about to set out for home, and to leave a country, which he had found to be even more wonderful than he had anticipated, for his native land. The short time he had remained in the United States had enlarged his mind and confirmed all the accounts he had enlarged his mind and confirmed all the accounts he had enlarged his mind and confirmed all the accounts he had enlarged his greatness of America. He thanked the called upon to perform. Their progress thus far had been satisfactory, and he firmly believed that God's blessing had descended upon it. He concluded by inenlarged his mind and confirmed all the accounts he has of of the greatness of America. He thanked to Christians of this country for what they had already do for his own country, and hoped that they would continue their effort.

Caristians of this column you what a hely hat always due for his own country, and hoped that they would continue their efforts.

A few remarks were then made by Rev. Dr. NEVILLE—The time was fast approaching which God had been, in His Providence, preparing for. A time was coming when his spite of the jeelously which exists in China against foregu interference, notwithstanding imperial edicts and cauticus policy—there was a time coming when there would not be a spot in that vast empire which would not acknowledge Christ to be the Lord. The tidings of the cross would soon be proclaimed to three hundred and sixty-five millions of souls. The speaker briefly reviewed the means by which, in his view, God had made an opening for the spread of the Gospel in China. It had commenced with the establishment of the English trade in that country by the efforts of a company of merchants, who thought of little else besides teas and silks. But that opening had gradually enlarged, and now, though the edict of an Emperor might say, "Drive the foreigners from our country"—a command from a higher source, from the King of Kings, replied—"lot them remain."

Bishon Hawks, of Missouri, then delivered a brief ad-

edict of an Emperor might say, "Drive the foreigners from our country"—a command from a higher source, from the King of Kings, replied—"Let them remain."

Eishop Hawes, of Missouri, then delivered a brief address—He knew of no period in the history of the Chinese matien which was so favyrable to missionary enterprise. That empire was now convulsed to its very centre, and it was ready to welcome laborers in that holy cause. They had commenced their mission well. They had given it a proper caured treatment of the mission well. They had given it a proper caured organization, with a bishop at its head. Much had been accomplished in the nine years which they had already occupied, and in him years which they had already occupied, and in him years which they had already occupied, and in him years more, what great results might they not expect? As God had made himself heard walking in the garden of our first parents, so the voice of Heaven was heard in the tempest which was now raging in that great empire. Everywhere was heard the cry "Go up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Rev. Dr. Hawas made an interesting address. He said—The sudience when I behold this evening, and the occasion on which they are assembled, call up a flood of reminiscences to my mind. It is now about twenty years ago that two young clergymen, one a graduate of the Theological Seminary here, and the other from a similar institution in Virginia, resolved to devote themselves to the cause of foreign missions, and with the approbation of the Missionary Board, selected Chima as their field of labor. Before they departed, a meeting was held to bid them farewell, and the occasion resembled somewhat that of this evening. It occasioned an assemblage of our brethren suph as I have seldom seen. I remember, also, that the meeting took place in a church of which I was then rector, which makes a happy coincidence. We parted with them under circumstances of some doubt and distress. In the time another brother presented himself, who, for the last five

Investigation of the Charges Preferred Against the Chief Engineer.

Refore Assistant Aldermen Barker and McConkey.

The third adjourned meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Chief Engineer.

Alfred Carson, was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Alderman.

men. Wm. C. Bates, on being called to the stand, declined an

Wm. C. Bates, on being called to the stand, declined an examination.

A. H. Tylor, on being called to the stand, also declined being examined, although he preferred some of the charges. Henry Venn, one of the preferring parties, now rese and said, that understanding Mr. Carson had engaged counsel on the occasion, he thought it necessary to engage one also, and accordingly introduced Mr. Willard as his counsel on the occasion, who said that they were prepared to submit a variety of charges. We propose to show that Mr. Carson, at other times under pretence of having the patent right has recuired the og the patent right, has required the city to pay him large sums of money for improvements claimed by him, where the public interest was not served by their introduction, but where the contrary was really the case. Also, that Mr. Carson has undertaken to dis-

by their introduction, but where the contrary was really the case. Also, that Mr. Carson has undertaken to dispose of the lop roperty of the corporation in a manner centrary to its interests, with a view to the personal benefit of himself and those connected with him is the transaction. We are prepared at this time to establish these charges. By the decision of the committee we are of course governed in the course we shall pursue.

Mr. McGovan—I understand that the counsel propose to restrict the examination by the regular legal rules. The object of the present proceeding is the impeachment of Mr. Carson for improper conduct in office. We only ask that he may be indulged in the exercise of his just rights. We do not expect to receive any favors from the other side, and shall certainly grant none.

Mr. Willard—We appear here to administer justice, and not mercy.

Mr. Whilard—We appear here to administer justice, and not mercy.

Mr. Berker—The committee have but one course to pursue in this matter. These specific charges against the Goief Engineer were made to the Assistant Board of Aldermen, the tody for impeachment, by whom they were referred to this committee, and those charges the committee are now willing and ready to investigate. If there be other charges they must be submitted to the Assistant Alfermen, and they will then be referred to this or another committee, as determined on by the Board. We can now investigate only the charge which has been referred to us. It is, in a few words, receiving a certain sum of money, over and few words, receiving a certain sum of money, over and above what the striking apparatus cost, under the pre-tence that he was in possession of the paten right of it. We are governed by our instructions from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and not in the least degree by news-

paper statements.

Mr. Vann, being duly sworn, deposed that he did busi-

We are governed by our instructions from the Board of Assistant Aldormen, and not in the least degree by newspaper statements.

Mr. Vann, being duly sworn, deposed that he did business at 98 Bowery.

On being asked by the counsel for Mr. Carson if he was an active member of the Fire Department.

Mr. Wilard, counsel for the preferrers of the charges, protested against all personalities.

Wilness continued.—Is a tax payer; never had any difficulty with Mr. Carson.

Mr. McGowan, counsel for Mr. Carson, proposed to read the affidavit of the witness in reference to the bill.

Mr. Willard said they would undertake to prove the charges by the Comptroller, and would establish the whole facts by independent evidence.

Witness continued.—Knows that Mr. Carson never paid Mrs. Van Ness' bill of \$60.

Counsel for Mr. Carson.—How do you know?

Witness.—Because I saw documents to that effect. [Objected to by the defendant's counsel.]

William Adams deposed.—That he was one of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies from June 1849 to June 1853; the Department with all the necessaries required; he bills were paid during that time by him, on the requisition of the Chief Engineer; there was a payment made by him for a striking apparatus; he paid Mr. Carson for Union Market and Twenty second street stations; the amount paid was \$400 for the two stations; Mr. Carson at that time represented that he had a patent for the invention, and that he would no sooner give his rights to the city than he would to an individual; witness said he had better let somebody else do the business, but Mr. Carson at that time represented that he had a patent for the invention, and that he would no sooner give his rights to the city than he would to an individual; witness said he had better let somebody else do the business, but Mr. Carson and had he had better let somebody else do the business, but Mr. Carson and he had a patent right; the conversation took place in the month of July or August.

Cross examined by Mr. McGowan—Could not tell what other

Q.—Did yon ever agree to pay Mr. Carson anything for the patent? [Objected to by the defendant's counsel.] Examination continued—Was under the impression that the money paid was for the cost of the mechanical work, or nearly so. Cross-examined by the defendant's counsel.—Mr. Carson endeavered to show the committee the way he proposed to strike the bell from a distance; he stated that it was

his invention, and that he had a patent for it; could not tell who was present at the time.

The bills were here produced and recognized by the wit-ness as the ones presented by Mr. Carson, which were pa'd in May, 1849.

Mr. Van Ness deposed that he built the machines—one

Mr. Van Ness deposed that he built the machines—one for the City Hall, one for Easex market, one for Union market, and one for Twenty second street station; he built them all for Mr. Carson: Mr. Carson paid him for the City Hall machine \$150; Easex market, \$50; Union market, \$50; and for the Twenty-second street station, \$60.

Q. Do you know if the apparatus was ever patented?

A. At the time I made the machines I did not know they were patented, up to the time you had completed the apparatus, that it was patented.

A. I had not.

A. I had not.

Witness continued his examination.—Had a conversation with him in regard to the construction of the mathines; was in the habit of seeing him three or four times a
day; witness commence building fire engines in 1845, and
continued the business until about two years ago; the
money paid by Mr. Carson to him (\$150) included the
cost of all the expenses on the City Hall bell; he got an
extra payment of twelve dollars or twenty dollars for the
hammer of the bell, but it was a separate job; he did not
do all the work on the Essex Market bell; the old materials were used in the construction of the present bell rials were used in the construction of the present bell tower; did all the work on the Union Market, and Twen-

tower; did all the work on the Union Market, and Twenty-eccond street stations.

Winess here identified the receipted bill for the work done by him: and also, a communication from Mr. Van Ness to Mr. Carson, stating that the striking apparatus for the Thirty-third street bell tower could be put up for seventy-inve dollars, was then read and identified by the witness as his hand writing, but written for and by the advice of a Mr. Torposs.

Q. Who is this Mr. Torposs?

A. A gentleman who lives in this city. (Laughter.)

Q. Had you any difficulty with Mr. Carson?

A. Yes, I had one or two turns with him. (Laughter.)

Ques. What do you mean by turns, sir?

Ans. Well, we spoke rather cross to each other. I am generally able to take care of myself.

Ques. Hac you no difficulty until two months ago?

Ans. I think not.

Ans. I cannot say, sir.

Ans. I cannot say, sir.

Ques. Was it not because he would not let you make some reparts on one negline?

Ans. No, I think not.

Ans. No, I there any "turns" between you and Mr.

s. No, sir, not since that time.

Willard. Fid the difficulties grow out of the sale of any old engines?

Ans. No. Ques. Has Alderman Franklin conversed with you on his matter since the investigation has been on foot? Ans. He has not. Ques. How long is it since he inquired what the

mount you were paid was?

Also About a month ago.

Ques. Was it since the publication in the Tribune, or

before?

A. I think it was before.
Q. Do you you know whose men did the wood work of the City Hall bell?

A. Cannet say.
Q. Do you know if Mr. Carson employed anybody?

A. I don't know of my own knowledge, but I presume Mr. Carson did the work.

Mr. Willard—We don't want presumption in this case.
Witness—Well, I don't know of my own knowledge whether Mr. Carson employed the men to do the wood work or not.

Q. What would the wood work cost?
A. About \$5.

Counsel for Mr. Carson did not see the use of that ques-

tion.

Mr. Willard—Well, now my friend here will be trying to make it out it was a piece of fine rosewood work, by and bye.

Here the witness was examined as to whether he thought Mr. Carson had paid bim a fair price for his work or not. He said that the money received was a fair equivalent for work performed. Here the examination of this witness closed. Mr. Willard then proceeded to read a letter from the Commissioner of the Patent Office, but Mr. Carson's counsel objected to the reading of the document, on the ground that they should prove it came from the Patent Office, before it should be offered as evidence.

evidence.

Alderman Barker said that it would certainly be necessary for some evidence to be shown proving that the letter came from the Patent Office.

Mr. Willard said that he had witnesses present who could swear that the seal was that of the Commissioner of the Patent Office.

Alderman Barker decided that the document for the present could not be admitted as evidence.

present could not be admitted as evidence.

The committee then adjourned. The Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The Paris Exhibition in 1855.

MR. MARCY TO THE COUNT DE SARTIGES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1853. }

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your rote of last month, informing me that it has been decided by the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French that a Universal Exposition of the Fine Arts shall be held at Paris in 1855, at the same time as the Universal Exposition of Industry.

After detailing the measures which have been already adopted to render the Exposition of the Fine Arts as somplete as possible, you express the wish of his Majesty's government that the government of the Universal Exposition of the Fine Arts as the Universal Exposition of the Fine Arts, and to take part in its preliminary labors.

sition of the Fine Arts, and to take part in its preliminary labors.

You also express your personal conviction that in view of the interest taken in the Exposition, this government will be willing to use every meant at its disposal to insure to its citizens a representation in harmony with the progress made by the United States in the culture of the fine arts, and also to give the greatest possible publicity to the announcement of the project.

In reply to your note I have the honor of informing you that there is no eat of the Congress of the United States which authorizes the nomination of such an employé as your note suggests, and the President cannot make such a nomination unless authorized by law.

It is possible however, that the governments of the respective States, or some of them, posses sing citizens distinguished as artists, may have the power and the will to appoint them as representatives at the proposed Exposition. To that end this government will do all in its power to give the greatest publicity to the liberal and enlightened projects of his Majesty's government, on this Subject.

I seize this occasion, &c. W. L. MARCY.

ned projects of his Majesty's government, on this subject is seize this occasion, &c. W. L. MARCY. Williamsburg City Intelligence.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The friends of temperance, desirous of suppressing the traffic in liquors, met in large numbers at the Odeon last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of accomplishing that object. Addresses were made by Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York; Hon. E. D. Culver, of Williamsburg, and others. Mr. Wm. H. Oakley, formerly leader of the Alleghanians, was present, and sang several temperance odes.

Personal Intelligence. Gen. Garibaldi, the distinguished Roman patriot, who prived in the United States a few weeks back in command of the Peruvian bark Carmen, from Callao, will probably leave this city to day on his return, his vessel

having cleared at the Custom House yesterday for Valparaiso and Callao. Bon. Stephen A. Douglas and Hon. A. C. M. Pennington-have arrived in Washington. Colonel Fremont and lady were in Independence, Mo., on the 25th ult., and would leave in a few days for the Plains.

Plains.

Com. Stockton, Princeton; Gen. Foot, Vermont; Gen. John A. Granger, Canandaigua; Wm. Wheelwright, St. Thomas; Gen. O. Clark, Washington county, New York: and C. J. Lamman, Norwich, Ct., were among the arrivals at the Aster House yesterday.

W. T. Ward, Kentucky; Earl Carpenter, Providence; E. K. Post, Oswego; Nicholas Clary, Washington, D. C., O. E. Wood, Francis Bacon, Philadelphia, and W. B. White, Troy, were among the arrivals at the Cooper House yesterday. House yesterday.

Max Ysmard, French Consul, Boston; John T. Points, China; Wm. Points, Virginia; Geo. B. Scott, Philadelphia, Mr. Gomlon and family, South Carolina; R. B. Hancock, Philadelphia; Dr. Byrd, John Page, Virginia; M. Nicholass Brown, Providence, and Col. Fitzsimmoni, U. S. A., artived at the Prescott House yesterday.

Hon John W. Houston, Belaware: Hon. E.C. Hubbard.

Hon. John W. Houston, Delaware; Hon. E. C. Hubbard, North Carolina; H. J. Hart, England; H. Dungerfield, Vir-ginis; Thos. B. Robinson, Boston; F. A. M. Hant, Phila-delphia; A. S. Mansfeld, Boston; T. F. Faxton, Utica; A. M. Adst, Troy; S. Williams, Taunton; W. T. Dillon, Bos-ton, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

M. Adsit, Troy; S. Williams, Taunton; W. T. Isllon, Boston, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

ARRIVALS.

Prom Mobile and Havana, in the steamship Black Warrior, —Mrs M. Maxwell and daughter, Miss E Bright, J. A. Bronnaham. Carroll St. John, Mrs A. L. Westeott, Mrs C. Pottina, Mrs O. C. Wadsworth and child, A. F. Fiston, F. Malacd, G. Poqueno, J. M. Morales, E. Tsidivar, John Nenniger, Mrs A. Bronn, J. M. Morales, E. Tsidivar, John Nenniger, Mrs A. Brickes, Joseph Poer, P. do L. Alfonso, J. J. Hirmander, J. G. Angarica, R. Estanillo, J. Ferrer, Francisco Pell, Jasob Mora, From London, in slip Prince Albert—Miss Lay, Geneval Mrs Lay, London: G. Bird, Liverpool Mrs. St. Alexander, Mrs Lay, London: G. Bird, Liverpool Mrs. St. Alexander, Mrs. Lay, London: G. Bird, Liverpool Mrs. St. Alexander, P. Ortomouth, M. London, Debauvind, Parit, W. Smith, R. Bendel, Germany: Mrs. J. Messettor, Paris, W. Schonson, Mrs. H. Stein and J. Messettor, Paris, S. M. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. J. Mrs. J. L. Brown, Miss Julia Cohb, Mrs. Mary Reynolds and son, Mrs. H. Stein and daughter, John Stein, J. Y. Leigh, Wm Shewood, George W. Wilson, J. B. Kenyon, J. W. Scarborough, J. B. Bruen and lady, Mrs. Sweet and daughter, Geo Buelsingham, Miss Laura, Smith, Miss Margarot Smith, Hiram Harris, Jr. Miss Mary E. Harris, John Baylies, Lady and son, N. Alcott, Lady and two sors, S. B. Minor, James Megruley, J. J. Young, A. Randall, E. N. Birchett, Mrs. J. Tompkins, F. Ballard, Miss C. Armistad, Miss A. E. Cowdery, M. Cree, E. Johnson, Isady and Son, Geo Trasillion and Indy, Samuel Lucas, A. Lucas and lady, Francis Jordan—13 in steerago.

Fights and Sports, This Week's Clipper should be read by all lovers of sport and fun. It contains a full review of the late fight, another fight in sontemplation, and a great variety of other rich things. A great number, Only three cents.

Sontains a large design, called a "Political Prise Fight," in which caricature likenesses of editors Surr and Childs, of the two National Democrats, are introduced. Price three cents. Office, 26 Ann street.

Phrenology-A New Course .- O. S. Fowler loctures on human science, as applied to self-culture, educa-tion, temperance, matrimony, male and female perfection, do, de, on Friday, and nine subsequent evenings, at the church corner of Grand and Moreer streets. First three free. Seats to others 12% cents. Professional examinations and advice, with full written opinions, daily, at No. 134

fessional business as counsellor at law, and can be his office, 15! Fulton street, first house from the ning at the corner of Breadway and Fulton street, will be in attendance upon such as may require his s

Dr. Kellinger, having closed his Hoarding and riding acadamy at Yonkers for the season, will sell a portion of his fine stock of horses; for soundness, style, speed, coility and action, they cannot be surpassed. Can be seen saily until sold at the Bassar, No. 31 Crosby street. Ack for James Swarts if the Doctor is not there. Matched pairs and metals horses.